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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

S. F. EVANS, Business Manager.

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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1874. NO. 243.

FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1874.

SENATE.

The Senate met at ten o'clock.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, submitted a resolution authorizing the Committees on Appropriations of each House of Congress, to sit at the capital during the recess, to inquire as to what reforms can be made in the several branches of the Civil Service, and reduce the appropriations therefor. Agreed to.

A message was read from the House, announcing the non-concurrence of that body in the report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill, and asking for a new conference.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was manifest that Congress could not agree upon the disputed points of the bill at the stage of the session. He therefore moved that it be postponed till next December, which motion was agreed to without discussion.

Mr. RAMLIN called up the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, recommending arbitration as the just and practicable method for the settlement of international difficulties. Agreed to.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Committee on Printing have leave to sit during the recess of Congress. Agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of House bills on the calendar, with the understanding that any objected to should be laid over.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

When the bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission for said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was reached, objection was made to its consideration.

Mr. STEWART moved to postpone all further orders and proceed to the consideration of that bill.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to lay that motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas 22, nays 21.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico into the Union was also laid aside, objections being made to its consideration.

Mr. SCOTT asked to have the bill to authorize the importation of certain animals of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, taken up and considered, but it was objected to by Mr. Sherman.

Mr. SCOTT said he would amend the bill so as to authorize the importation of animals by any association in good faith for exhibition upon its own grounds, and not for the purposes of sale.

Mr. LOUTWELL declined to withdraw his objection, and the bill went over.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to take up the bill in relation to courts and judicial officers in the Territory of Utah. He said it was of the utmost importance that this bill should be passed and dominion be established in Utah, as in all other parts of the United States. He had been told by the Attorney General this morning that the passage of this bill was of the greatest importance.

Mr. SARGENT said the passage of the bill would result in a religious war which would have but one result. Mormons would be driven to the wall and their thrifty farms would be devastated. In his opinion it would be best to leave this matter to time. In a short time he believed the influx of Gentiles into the Territory and the contact of Mormons with others, would result in the melting away of the Mormon system.

Mr. LOGAN said it was a disgrace that Mormonism was tolerated in this country. If there was any disgrace in this world it was that in one end of this Capitol a polygamist occupied a seat and Congress had not courage to turn him out.

The CHAIR called the Senator to order and said it was not proper to make such reference to the other House.

Mr. LOGAN withdrew his remark, and asked if it was true that the head of the Mormon Church had more power in Congress than all the morals of the country. If members of the Congress of the United States were afraid to deal with this subject they were not fit to represent the Republic.

The motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen to take up the bill was agreed to.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to lay it aside. Agreed to.

The Post Route bill was then read a third time and passed without discussion.

The consideration of the so-called Utah bill was resumed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved an amendment providing that writs of error from the Supreme Court of the United States to the Supreme Court of the Territory shall be in criminal cases, where the accused shall be liable to capital punishment, or imprisonment for perjury or bigamy. Agreed to. The recommendation of the Committee to strike out the 5th section of the bill was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out the provision in the 3d section that when a bill is filed by a woman to declare her marriage, or pretended marriage, void on account of a previous existing marriage of her husband to another woman, the court may grant such reasonable sum for alimony and counsel fees as the circumstances of the case will justify, and may likewise, by final decree, make such allowance for the maintenance of said complainant and her children by defendant, as may be just and reasonable, and further providing that, whenever in any proceeding for divorce, civil cause or criminal prosecution, it is necessary to prove the existence of the marriage relation, it shall not be necessary to prove the same by the production of a record or certificate of marriage, but evidence of cohabitation between the parties as husband and wife, and the acts, conduct and declarations of the parties shall be admissible. Agreed to.

He also moved to strike out the provision in the fortieth section, that in the trial of any prosecution for adultery, bigamy or polygamy, it shall be good cause of principal challenge to any juror, that he is a believer in polygamy or that he believes in the rightfulness of the same. Agreed to.

He next moved an amendment providing that in a capital case, the prosecution shall be allowed five and the defendant fifteen challenges of jurors. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS moved to add a new section providing that any person deprived of property prior to 1850 by the action of Mormons, or before that time forced to leave the Territory in consequence of the hostile action of Mormons, or who suffers by the wrongful seizure or property at the hands of Mormons, shall have the right to sue the individual perpetrating such wrongs, or those who then had control of the Territory. He said the purpose of this amendment was to allow suits now debarred by the statute of limitation.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment and argued that Congress had no right to make such enactment. It was rejected.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. CLAYTON call up the House bill to declare the bridge across the Niagara River, authorized by the act of Congress of June 30, 1870, a post route. Passed.

The Senate then, at 1:20 on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, went into executive session.

The doors were reopened at 2, and the bill providing for the sale of Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sales, was passed.

At 2:15 the Senate, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, again went into executive session.

The doors were reopened at 4:13 o'clock, and on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took a recess until 5:15 P. M.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of that body to join a committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President that the two Houses of Congress were now ready to adjourn, and inquire if he had any further communication to send in. The resolution was concurred in, and the CHAIR appointed Messrs. Edmunds, Anthony and Bayard members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. GORDON called up the House bill to relieve the political disabilities of John Forsythe, of Alabama. Passed.

The Senate then at 5:20, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, went into executive session, and at 5:35 the doors were reopened.

Mr. SARGENT called up the Senate bill authorizing the coinage of a twenty cent piece of silver at the mints of the United States. Passed.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE called up the House bill to relieve J. L. Pugh, of Alabama, of his political disabilities. Passed.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM called up the House bill to confirm the agreement with the Shoshone Indians for the purchase of their reservation in Wyoming Territory. Passed.

The Senate, at 5:45, held a short executive session.

Upon the doors being reopened, Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee to wait upon the President, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned them, and the President replied that he had concluded all duties that devolved upon him and had no further communication to send in. The Chair appointed Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, Commissioner on the part of the Senate to provide for the erection of a statue of General Nathaniel Greene.

At six o'clock, Mr. BAYARD offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and hereby are tendered to Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter for the courtesy and ability with which he has presided over their deliberations.

Mr. CARPENTER replied: "Senators, I should do great injustice to my own feelings if I did not return to you my heartfelt thanks for your kindness at the present session. It is remarkable that the more we see of the Constitution of the United States, and the more familiar we become with it in practice, the more we admire the wisdom of its provisions. I have, since presiding here by your favor this session, come to esteem more highly than ever the wisdom of that provision which separates the presiding officers from the members of the body. He who occupies this chair, the duties of which are so nearly judicial, ought not to be a Senator; for, as a Senator, he must more or less participate in the debate and take more or less interest in questions which are pending here, and if not answered by others of partial fitly towards these questions in which he takes interest, he must, if he be a right minded man, suspect himself of partiality, and it is only by that in endeavoring to avoid that, he may lean too far the other way. I thank you again, gentlemen, for your courtesy, your kindness, the patience with which you have borne the errors which were necessarily the result of my inexperience as a presiding officer, and, hoping that you will in safety reach your homes and there meet an approving constituency, that we shall meet here again in December in health and prosperity, and returning to this corps of clerks my thanks for their co-operation in performing the duties of the chair. I now proceed to execute the order of the two Houses of Congress, and declare that the Senate of the United States is adjourned *sine die*. [Applause.]

HOUSE.

When the House met at ten o'clock there were hardly one-fourth of the usual number of members present.

The various bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and referred, and the Senate bill extending the right of way to the Allegheny Valley Railroad through the Arsenal grounds at Pittsburgh, was passed.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, made a report. In reply to inquiries, he stated that the amount was reduced about $2,000,000 below the bill as it came from the Senate, but was about half a million more than when it left the House. Altogether, it appropriated little more than half a million less than the bill of last year. The report was agreed to.

Mr. TYNER, from the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, made a report and proceeded to explain it. He said that the conference report provided that the prepayment of postage on newspapers should commence on January 1st, 1875, and that the rate of postage on newspapers should be two cents per pound on all weekly and daily newspapers, and three cents per pound on all publications less frequent than weekly.

The report complained that the House was being compelled to yield its own judgment to that of the Senate.

Mr. TYNER said the House had sent to the Senate a clean Appropriation bill, without any legislation whatever. The Senate had engrafted on that bill a vast amount of legislation, such legislation as never ought to be forced through the two Houses of Congress on an Appropriation bill or in any other way except on the most thorough examination and the fullest deliberation.

Mr. COBB inquired as to the provision to prevent "straw bids."

Mr. TYNE replied that the House bill on that subject had been masterfully altered by the Senate and had been engrafted in the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The House bill was decidedly better than what the Senate proposed.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired what mysterious power it was that was able to thwart the efforts of Congress to do what all men acknowledged ought to be done in this matter of "straw bids." We should stay here till next August, or till next session, rather than be baulked in our efforts to provide against this crying evil.

Mr. LUTTRELL—I hope the matter will be referred back to the Committee of Conference, and let us stay here, as the gentleman says, till next session, to break up this combination against the government.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, opposed the conference report, on the ground of the high rates of postage fixed for newspapers, and stated that the effect would be a diminished revenue from that source by foreign newspaper publishers making arrangements with railroad and express companies. The further consideration of the report was interrupted by the close of Monday's session and the formal opening of Tuesday's session.

Mr. DAWES, in consequence of the postponement of the tariff bill till next December, moved to take up and pass the Senate bill to extend the time for the redemption of certain lands for direct tax. Agreed to.

At the close of this discussion, the House again proceeded to business on the Speaker's table. The Senate bill authorizing the Committees on Appropriation from both Houses to meet during the recess of Congress to make inquiry into the machinery by which reforms can be made in the expenditures of the civil branches of the service, was passed.

The Senate bill in regard to the survey of lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate bill reorganizing the several staff corps of the army, was passed—yeas 131, nays 86.

The Senate amendments to the House bill in relation to courts and judicial offices in Utah, were concurred in—112 to 26.

At 2:45, the House took a recess to 3:15 P. M.

After recess, Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the House assume the services of the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms in the suits brought by Joseph B. Stewart, for alleged false imprisonment as a recusant witness. After remarks by the Speaker and Mr. Maynard, the resolution was adopted without objection.

A concurrent resolution extending the session until six, to allow bills to be enrolled and signed, was offered by Mr. RANDALL, and agreed to, and then, at 3:30 the House took another recess until 5 P. M.

After recess, the SPEAKER announced that he had appointed Messrs. E. R. Hoar and Hitchcock on the committee to frame a new government for the District of Columbia.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made a second attempt to get in his bill providing for preference being given to discharged soldiers and sailors and their relatives for the appointment and retention in office.

Mr. CREMER objected, stating that Mr. Butler had unbuttoned the people long enough this session.

In one of the bills of business, Mr. MAYNARD, from the committee to wait on the President, announced that the Committee had performed that duty, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make to Congress, that he tendered his congratulations and gave the Committee a parting salutation. [Laughter.]

Mr. PLATT moved that the report be accepted. [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. CALDWELL, by unanimous consent, the Senate bill removing the political disabilities of James L. Pugh, of Alabama, was passed. This was the last legislative act of the session.

For some time before the hour of final adjournment, there was noise, murmur and friendly leavetaking between the members. As the hands of the clock had not reached six, the SPEAKER, wishing all of the members a safe and happy return to their homes and families, pronounced the first session of the XLIII. Congress adjourned *sine die*.

APPALLING DISASTER AT SYRACUSE.

Death at a Strawberry Festival--The Floor of a Church Gives Way--Eighteen Dead Bodies Recovered--Two Hundred Persons Injured.

SYRACUSE, June 23.—An appalling catastrophe occurred here to-night. A strawberry festival was being held at the parlors of the Central Baptist Church, when, without any premonition, the floor gave way, precipitating the room full into the story below. The parlor was on the second floor, and the room underneath was also full. The fire alarm was immediately given, and the firemen hurried to the scene. Soon ten thousand people were there, and tremendous excitement prevailed. It is impossible to give particulars at this hour. Five dead bodies were taken out, and the list is hardly commenced. Probably a hundred persons are more or less injured, many very seriously.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following are among the dead bodies recovered: Mrs. J. E. Karr, Miss Gussie Carpenter, Mrs. Abijah Veeder, Mrs. Fred Fitch, Miss Grace Holmes, Miss Winnie Collins (aged thirteen to-day), Hattie Leonard (five or six years old), John Austin Ostrance (a boy about nine years old), Miss Minnie Thomas, Frank Collins (aged four-teen), John Collins (aged twelve). Mrs. Dr. Wadsworth will undoubtedly die.

Rev. George T. Dowling, pastor of the church, is dangerously hurt; also his wife, who is not expected to live. Rev. H. L. Eddy is seriously injured. Two hundred persons are injured, some dangerously. Ex-Alderman Austin Barnes is very seriously injured. Rev. C. H. J. Eddy is slightly injured. The bodies are supposed to be all recovered now. It is impossible to get the names of the injured to-night. The city is filled with lamentations. The scene in the streets around the church baffles description. Thousands are running here and there after friends, waiting for the dead and attending to the injured. The entire police force and fire department of the city were called out and took charge of the work of recovering the dead and wounded. The broken timbers were hoisted up with difficulty. The walls of the church did not fall in, but are seriously damaged. The church is comparatively a new one. A few minutes before the floor gave way, it is stuffed so that many persons left the room, fearing an accident, which had been predicted by many. The accident was caused by the giving way of the joist that supported the floor. The joist ran from both sides of the room to a cross stringer, in the middle of which was supported by iron rods from the roof. The stringers gave way, pulling the ceiling and roof down upon the people and precipitating them into the room below. The weight of every one was exceedingly slow, as it had to be done in the dark, and it was feared every moment that the walls would fall in.

LANCASTER, O.

The Murderer Dougherty to Hang July 31---Fall of Twenty Feet into a Creek---The Races To-Day.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., June 23, 1874.

Dougherty, the murderer, has been refused a new trial. He will be hung on the 31st of July.

A buggy containing Alfred Bumgardner and two Misses Fulton, was backed off a bridge last night, by a frightened horse, near this city, and all had a plunge of twenty feet to the bed of the creek below. The ladies were seriously injured.

There is already a big delegation of sports in the city for the races, which begin to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

Maine.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

PORTLAND, ME., June 23.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day, four hundred and twenty-two delegates present. Dr. Alonzo Garcelon was chosen President, with a list of Vice Presidents, one from each county. Joseph A. Titcomb was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted favoring the early resumption of specie payments, declaring for free trade, condemning the recent course of the Republican majority in the United States Senate in attempting to establish a censorship of the press of the country at the National Capital, denouncing the Republican party for interference in the government of the several States and the course of the Republican Congress on the subject of civil service reform. The resolutions conclude by declaring the party in power deserving of the righteous indignation of the people. Adjourned *sine die*.

VOTING FOR SENATOR TO SUCCEED CHIEF JUSTICE.

PROVIDENCE, June 23.—The General Assemby took one ballot for United States Senator to-day, and adjourned. The following was the result: Whole number of votes, 105; Burnside, 41; Dixon, 26; Earstow, 16; Brewer, 10; Sheffield, 6; Jenckes, 4; Binney, 2. George R. Browne was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Lawrenceburg Murder—Judge Lynch on the Bench.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The indications at Lawrenceburg are that the case of McDole, charged with the murder of the Bradley family, will never go before the grand jury. It is feared that "Judge Lynch" will interfere. The preliminary trial closes to-morrow with the arguments of counsel.

A Small War Near Marietta, O.—Four Killed and Several Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., June 23, 1874.

The negro employees of the Baltimore Short Line, a road being built in the southwestern part of this county, met last Sunday evening on the line of the road to dance and drink. Whilst carousing a difficulty arose between two rival gangs, and a free fight ensued, in which knives, pistols and clubs were freely and destructively used. Four men are reported killed, and several wounded. The parties engaged fled to West Virginia and, up to this time, no arrests have been made.

An Enraged Landlady Throws a Boarder Down Stairs and Breaks His Back.

Michael Carroll had some trouble with his landlady, on Montgomery street to-day. After high words with her, she pushed him down a flight of stairs, inflicting injuries upon him from the effects of which he died. His spinal column was broken. The Coroner is holding an inquest.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Resume of the Work of the Session.

Appropriations Kept Down to Lowest Figures.

Beneficial Investigations of the Winter.

THE LOBBY KEPT AT BAY.

Appointment of Commissioners on Alabama Claims.

George B. Chalmers Confirmed Appraiser at Pittsburgh.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMISSION.

SHEPHERD'S NOMINATION REJECTED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1874.

First Session of Forty-third Congress.

The revels of the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress, at precisely six o'clock this afternoon, announced their adjournment *sine die*. Looking back over the work of the session, we see a vast amount of time wasted over bills which were promised the country when Congress came together in December, but which were lost between the two Houses. For instance, the elaborate bill in relation to transportation, prepared by the Committee on Railways and Canals, was discussed for weeks, passed the House by a large majority, and finally went to sleep in the Senate, which did not seem to be as much distressed by the fear of the Grangers as the members of the House were. The financial legislation was of a character that did not give entire satisfaction to the various conflicting elements in either House. The Western members, especially, were determined that something should be done, and hence, while the session for six months, they were finally compelled to take a measure very unsatisfactory to them. Some legislation was demanded on the tariff question, but the bill matured too late in the session, the two Houses to concur in all the details. The bill to amend the customs revenue laws in relation to mole-ides, and that repealing the Sanborn contracts, were among the most prominent measures of the season. Some change in the bankrupt law was demanded all over the country, but the bill that was adopted did not come up to the full measure of relief demanded. It is to the credit of Congress, however, that appropriation bills were kept down to the lowest possible figure. The investigations ordered by Congress have been numerous and have developed a good deal of scandal, but the results have been beneficial to the whole country, especially the investigations as to the moiety business, the government of the District of Columbia and the corruptions in the Western District of Arkansas.

Bad Session for the Lobby.

It is due to this Congress to say, that there has been less questionable legislation than in any Congress for many years back, and the lobby had very little swing. Few, if any, of their schemes have been permitted to pass. They could feel themselves in the session that it would be labor lost to urge any of their schemes. The number of private bills passed was very large, but they were in general nothing jobbertious, especially those relating to claims, which were scrutinized very closely. There were nearly five thousand bills introduced in the two Houses, but not more than one-third of them have become laws.

Alabama Claims Commissioners.

In the list of Judges of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, sent to the Senate to-day, the name of George W. Woodward, of Philadelphia, was received with general disfavor. Senator Scott, in a subsequent interview with the Secretary of State, protested against Judge Woodward's nomination. The President agreed to the withdrawal of Judge Woodward, and, in his place, nominated Wm. A. Porter, of Philadelphia, a Democrat, a son of ex-Governor Porter and formerly on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania. Senator Scott urged the name of W. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, in the place of the above.

General Garfield,

as Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, has made a good record for himself during the past session, having effected a saving of twenty-seven millions in the twelve regular appropriation bills.

George B. Chalmers

was to-day confirmed as Appraiser of Merchandise at Pittsburgh.

State of the Civil Service.

The action of the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil bill, leaves the Civil Service clause in this position: The House had absolutely repealed it and abolished the Civil Service Commission; the Senate disagreed and made an appropriation for its continuance; the Conference, being unable to agree, struck out both the Senate and House propositions, thus leaving the Civil Service in force as before, but with no appropriation to carry it out. There is, however, an unexpended balance of $10,000 to the credit of the Commissioners, but if they do not avail themselves of it before July 1st, it will, under the law, be covered into the Treasury. The Tariff bill has gone over until next session. The President and his Cabinet were at the Capitol to-day from noon until the hour of adjournment.

District of Columbia Commissioners.

The Commissioners for the District of Columbia, nominated under the new act wiping out the old and establishing a provisional government, created considerable surprise. There was an almost unanimous expression of dissatisfaction over Shepherd's appointment. The Senate almost immediately went into Executive session. There was no objection to ex-Postmaster General Dennison, of Ohio, and ex-Representative Blowe, of Missouri, so they were confirmed without opposition. On Mr. Shepherd's nomination one of the stormiest discussions ever known in Executive session took place. Senator Sargent was the only prominent person who defended Shepherd. Among those who spoke against him, were Messrs. Edmunds and Sherman. A motion was made to lay on the table. This was carried by a vote of thirty-six yeas to six nays. The latter were Messrs. Sargeant, Jones, Clayton, Spencer, Patterson and Mitchell. The President then nominated ex-Senator Cattel, of New Jersey, who was promptly confirmed. Doubts are expressed as to whether Messrs. Dennison and Blowe will act, as they are both interested in railroads and general business.

Dedication of Harvard Memorial Hall.

BOSTON, June 23.—The dedication of the Harvard College Memorial Hall, erected to commemorate the names of the graduates who perished in the war, and also the services of those who have otherwise won distinction in the service of the country, took place to-day. Charles Francis Adams delivered the oration, and Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem. The cost of the building amount to about $200,000.

FIRE RECORD.

Lebanon, O.--$8,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEBANON, O., June 23, 1874.

A barn and its contents, belonging to Nathan Brown, near this place, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Two horses, a new crop of barley, and a large amount of hay, farming machinery, &c., were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss $8,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Base Ball—At New York, Athletics 14, Mutuals 7.

H. J. Jewett has not decided to accept the Presidency of the Erie Railway Company.

The following steamers arrived at New York yesterday: Pommerania and Herder, from Hamburg; Bolivia, from Glasgow, and Russia and Nevada, from Liverpool.

Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*, T. C. Jenkins.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

CASUALTIES.

Killed on the Railroad Near Warren, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., June 23, 1874.

Samuel Parks a married man, a laborer on the the Leavittsburg section of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, was killed while walking home from the city last night. His body was mutilated almost beyond recognition.

Three Children Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONROEVILLE, IND., June 23, 1874.

Last night, about eight o'clock, while N. Largen, who lives about four miles west of this place, was filling a large kerosene lamp, the oil in the can took fire from the lighted lamp and burned Mr. Largen severely on the arms and breast. Three of his children, aged eight, six and four years, were so severely burned that they all died. Mr. Largen is an old resident of this county, and a well-to-do farmer.

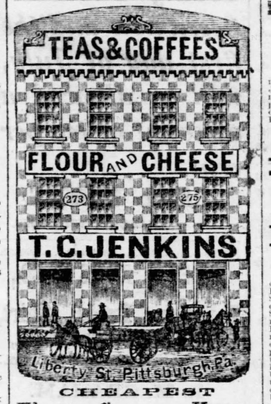
THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1 A. M., 1874.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and eastern portion of the Lower Lake region, continued warm weather and local rains will prevail, with northwest or southwest winds, stationary or rising barometer. For Western Tennessee, increasing cloudiness, with light rains, easterly or southerly winds, high temperature and stationary or falling barometer. For Eastern Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, clear or fair weather, high temperature, except north of Michigan, southerly winds, in the Northwest, variable winds, shifting to easterly or southerly in the Upper Lake region, and slight changes in the barometer.

A PARTY having some cash capital wishes to engage in business—manufacturing preferred. Is accustomed to active business, and anxious to be well established. Any well established house, wishing to engage with the above, address E., Box 103, Pittsburgh Postoffice.



CHEAPEST

Flour AND Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour,

Jenkins's Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.

Complete Line Groceries.

Cleveland and Louisville Lime.

Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

☞ No Retail House connected with this establishment.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

PROPOSED COALITION OF REPUBLICANS AND RADICALS.

MADRID, June 23.—Castellar and Masters had a long conference yesterday on the fusion of Republicans and Radicals. The latter demand, as the condition of fusion, the election of a new Cortes.

CONCHA'S PLAN AGAINST CARLISTS.

MADRID, June 23.—Marshal Concha's plan to localize, and by which he hopes to eventually overthrow the Carlist insurrection, provides for the establishment of a fortified military line commencing at Los Sarias, passing Estella, Puenta la Reina and Pamplena, and terminating at Aniz. The Marshal expects, by this means to confine the Carlists to a small district of country destitute of resources. He considers it useless to employ his army in continual engagements with an enemy who is without a definite plan of campaign.

England.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC CONVENTION.

LONDON, June 23—The *Post* to-day says an international conference will assemble at St. Petersburg, in 1875, for the purpose of revising the rules and regulations adopted by the Paris Convention of 1865, for the government of telegraphic lines. Some twenty-two States are expected to be represented by delegates.

THE POPE IS PARTIAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

A Florence journal says the Pope has been presented with a copy of the address sent from the United States to Archbishop Ledochonisk, of Posen. The Holy Father, in replying, spoke most cordially of America, and said, "The United States is the only county where I am really Pope in the eyes of the government. I am always afraid lest European governments shall oppose or control my acts, whereas I can freely send pontifical documents to the United States without fear of opposition on the part of its government."

VICTORIA'S PROPOSED VISIT TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 24.—The St. Petersburg *Gazette* announces that the railway officials have received orders to make arrangements for the visit of the Queen of England, who is expected to arrive in Russia about the 14th of September.

HOPELESS CONDITION OF DE GOULARD.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the condition of M. De Goulard is hopeless.

France.

FEARS OF BONAPARTISM.

PARIS, June 23.—The vigorous efforts made by the Bonapartists to influence public opinion and turn it to their own account, causes much uneasiness. The party is organizing committees in every department, establishing newspaper organs, and distributing political documents and petitions urging the restoration of the empire. There are rumors that the Assembly will adjourn at the end of July. A banquet will be given at Versailles to-morrow, to celebrate the birthday of Gen. Hoche. M. Gambetta is expected to speak on the occasion.

QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION.

It is probable that the Assembly will reject all the constitutional bill. The republicans manifest joy over the prospect of believing that dissolution will be the inevitable result.

The conservatives favor either the postponement of the bills until winter (if none of them will adopt any), or the intervention of President MacMahon by means of a message, holding the assembly responsible for the failure to organize the powers of the Executive

Italy.

PUNISHMENT FOR SUNDAY DEMONSTRATION.

ROME, June 23.—Several persons arrested on Sunday for taking prominent part in the Papal demonstration, have been variously sentenced to imprisonment for terms of six, twelve and sixteen months.

Brazil.

REJOICING OVER THE NEW CABLE.

PERNAMBUCO, June 23.—The successful laying of the submarine cable, bringing Brazil into telegraphic communication with Europe, on the occasion, has much pleasurable excitement in this country, and there is a general jubilee in Pernambuco.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Steamships City of Brussels and Algeria, from New York, and Scandinavian, from Quebec arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—The steamships Egypt, France and Koeln, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 23, P. M.—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £11,000. 5-20's 1865, 108⅜; do 1867, 106⅜; do 1865, new, were hoisted. Central Pac. Erie 28; do preferred 45½. Consols for money 93⅝, and for account 93⅝@93⅞. Tallow 42s. Refined petroleum 20d.@20½d.

PARIS, June 23.—Rentes 59 francs 35 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 23.—5-20's 1882, 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 23, P. M.—Cotton quiet at 8⅝@8⅝d. Sales 10,000; American 7,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs firm; California wheat, 10s. 10d.; average 10s. 5½d@10s. 6d.; Chicago red western spring 10s 10½@11s 8d. Receipts of wheat for past three days 14,000 bracts, of which 9,000 bushels were American.

CASUALTIES.

Killed on the Railroad Near Warren, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., June 23, 1874.

Samuel Parks a married man, a laborer on the the Leavittsburg section of the Alantic and Great Western Railroad, was killed while walking home from the city last night. His body was mutilated almost beyond recognition.

Three Children Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONROEVILLE, IND., June 23, 1874.

Last night, about eight o'clock, while N. Largen, who lives about four miles west of this place, was filling a large kerosene lamp, the oil in the can took fire from the lighted lamp and burned Mr. Largen severely on the arms and breast. Three of his children, aged eight, six and four years, were so severely burned that they all died. Mr. Largen is an old resident of this county, and a well-to-do farmer.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1 A. M., 1874.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and eastern portion of the Lower Lake region, continued warm weather and local rains will prevail, with northwest or southwest winds, stationary or rising barometer. For Western Tennessee, increasing cloudiness, with light rains, easterly or southerly winds, high temperature and stationary or falling barometer. For Eastern Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, clear or fair weather, high temperature, except north of Michigan, southerly winds, in the Northwest, variable winds, shifting to easterly or southerly in the Upper Lake region, and slight changes in the barometer.

Dedication of Harvard Memorial Hall.

BOSTON, June 23.—The dedication of the Harvard College Memorial Hall, erected to commemorate the names of the graduates who perished in the war, and also the services of those who have otherwise won distinction in the service of the country, took place to-day. Charles Francis Adams delivered the oration, and Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem. The cost of the building amount to about $200,000.

FIRE RECORD.

Lebanon, O.--$8,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEBANON, O., June 23, 1874.

A barn and its contents, belonging to Nathan Brown, near this place, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Two horses, a new crop of barley, and a large amount of hay, farming machinery, &c., were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. Loss $8,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Base Ball—At New York, Athletics 14, Mutuals 7.

H. J. Jewett has not decided to accept the Presidency of the Erie Railway Company.

The following steamers arrived at New York yesterday: Pommerania and Herder, from Hamburg; Bolivia, from Glasgow, and Russia and Nevada, from Liverpool.

Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*, T. C. Jenkins.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—AT McLURE HOUSE, Wheeling, W. Va., a first-class Cook and a good Ironer. Address, with references and salary expected, E. E. WARNER, Proprietor.

WANTED—EVERY SPORTSMAN—To call or send for a price list of Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, &c. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE PARTIES with a small capital, to take an interest in a well established Planing Mill, Sash and Door Factory; also, a half interest in a valuable Patent in connection. Also several Lots and Parcels for sale. Call on or address GILLEN & BOAL, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A Wholesale or Retail Hardware Store; have been dealing in all the different branches for eight years. Would like to take charge of a Store. Permanent situation desired, the very best of reference given and everything made satisfactory in regard to honesty and

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1874.

THE farmers in the Lancaster and Lebanon vallies are busy getting in their hay. They have had good weather, so far, but the crop is not near so abundant as it gave promise of being, in the early spring.

THE President has appointe l LYMAN K. BASS, of Buffalo, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in SAWYER'S place. Although from the same State, he is supposed to be a kind of fish different from the head of the State Department.

THE best compliment yet paid to the Currency bill lately passed by Congress is that given by the New York *Tribune*, which classes it as "a piece of idiocy." Any thing which the *Tribune* considers idiotic may safely be regarded as sensible, and *vice versa*.

CUMULATIVE voting has got its quietus, it seems, in France. That was a humbug too plain to impose upon even the French. It finds a congenial home only upon American soil, and among a people who ought to be wise enough to know better.

NOTHING that Chicago does can give satisfaction in St. Louis. The importation of holy water from the well at Lourdes, in France, by the former city, has nearly driven the latter crazy. The only thing left it to do is to go over and steal the well. It can be done as easy as removing the Capital.

TOM COLLINS has sent a paragraph on its rounds through the press, to the effect that FORNEY has become reconciled to CAMERON; and that, as the result, FORNEY is to go to the United States Senate. The story has no foundation, whatever, except in the vivid imagination of that prince of impalpable liars.

THE Democratic County Convention succeeded yesterday in nominating a county ticket without much trouble in the way of balloting. Whenever there is no show for Democratic success, there is very little anxiety for nominations. It is only when the chances are good that the fight in its ranks begins. The inference is that no one expects the party to succeed, this year.

THE New York organs of the stock-jobbers and speculators were at first jubilant over the Illinois Republican platform, and endorsed it heartily for several days, but a second reading of it has changed their views materially. They now denounce it as heartily as they formerly commended it; and that fact ought to render the Republicans of Illinois all the more satisfied with it.

THAT LAFAYETTE'S watch should turn up in a Texas gentleman's pocket, whence it had found its way from a Louisville pawn-broker's shop is a strange revelation. How did it get into a pawn-broker's hands? LAFAYETTE was never so hard up for cash, while in this country, as to be compelled to put his old watch up a spout in such an out-of-the-way place as Louisville. The *Courier-Journal* man may have pawned it, "between the sherry and the champagne;" but how did *he* get it?

THE session of Congress which came to a close yesterday was more free from jobbery and corruption than any session which has preceded it for years; yet it has been abused more than any of its predecessors. The reason seems to be that, while it was remarkably free from corrupt influences, it accomplished but little for the relief of the suffering business of the country. There was no special lack of talent or ability; but the absence of statesmanship was so general as to provoke the most contemptuous comment.

THE St. Louis *Republican* makes this suggestion:

"Did anybody ever stop to imagine what wild wreck and ravages Tom Collins would play if he should once happen to turn loose on Newspaper Row in Washington?"

Why, bless your innocent soul, TOM COLLINS has been in charge of Newspaper Row in Washington for more than ten years past. He takes an occasional run for relaxation, to Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, or New York, but he is always most at home in Washington, and has undisputed sway, there.

THE action of the Indiana and Illinois State Conventions is the best possible answer to the stories, emanating from Washington, that Senators MORTON and LOGAN intended to lead off in forming a new party. Those Senators were both highly gratified with the action of their own party; and as the Republicans of both those States have responded heartily to the platforms of their conventions, the financial problem would seem simply to have had the effect of binding them together more closely than ever.

ONE of the pet arguments of the demagogues out West who aid in getting up "independent" movements, is, that both parties are now so corrupt that it is necessary to form a new party in the interest of honesty. As "both parties" embrace the great mass of the people of this country, the inquiry of Senator LOGAN, in his recent speech at Springfield, becomes a pertinent one. "If," said he, "these parties are both rotten in composition, out of what class of people is the new, honest party to be framed?

THE individual who was chosen Governor of Wisconsin last year, by the votes of Republican Grangers, turns out to be nothing but a bitter and uncompromising Democrat. He disregards the Grangers, and uses his patronage solely for the benefit of a party that has been so largely, and so long in the minority, in that State, as to be almost forgotten. His latest exploit is the appointment of a blatant, noisy, disloyal, anti-war Copperhead as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. No other result, however, could reasonably have been anticipated. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs from thistles?

THE rate of prepaid postage on newspapers, after January 1, 1875, has been finally fixed at two cents per pound, instead of one and a half, as at first agreed upon by the Conference Committee of the two Houses of Congress, the House yielding that much to Senator SHERMAN'S importunities. He wanted to make the rate four cents, but the Senate was ashamed of that rate of extortion, and finally yielded the two cent rate. The whole plan of compelling newspaper publishers to prepay postage is an imposition and a disgrace. It is one of the grand schemes evolved from the master mind of that gigantic statesman, the Postmaster General; but it had no vitality until such men as SHERMAN took hold of it and gave it force. The newspaper press will endeavor to remember them, as occasion and opportunity may offer.

THE Illinois Republican State Convention passed a resolution against any contraction of the present greenback currency, and voted down a resolution in favor of a gradual retirement of the National bank circulation and opposed to any increase of the greenback currency. The first response to this resolution is the passage of an act by Congress fixing the limit of greenback issues at the present total, $382,000,000, and the President has signed it. Congress and the President have thus indorsed the Illinois platform. There is to be no contraction, and the business of the country can go on upon the sound Republican basis of making the best possible use of what financial means we have, to get out of our present difficulties, as against undertaking such present impossibilities as resumption and contraction. Let the future take care of itself. It is enough for the people of to-day to get over existing difficulties, without troubling themselves about what may happen next year or in any number of years thereafter.

CONGRESS has adjourned finally, much to the relief of the country, and has accomplished nearly all the business it undertook. The Civil Rights bill failed to become a law, but is in good shape to be taken up and acted on at the opening of the next session. The Currency bill, such as it is, has become a law. The Revised Statutes have been adopted. The Appropriation bills have all been passed. The new Revenue bill has been adopted, leaving out the tax on sales of stocks and bonds, much to the relief of the stock-jobbers, who were too many for Congress to grapple with. The taxes have not been increased or reduced; but the newspapers of the country have been saddled with the prepayment of postage, whilst Congressional documents may go through the mails *without* being prepaid, which is a half-in-half restoration of the Franking Privilege. The Geneva Indemnity Fund is to be distributed to the extent of reimbursing those whose claims are undisputed, leaving to the Insurance Companies the right to resume their importunities next winter, for the share they claim. They will be on hand, promptly. The Moiety system of rewards for detecting frauds on the revenue has been abolished, and a system of small rewards, the highest limit being $5,000, substituted in its place. The Sanborn Contract bill was repealed, and the present government of the District of Columbia abolished, but no provision was made for putting down Polygamy. There were no railroad grants or subsidy bills passed, nor has there been any serious change in the laws, other than as we have noted. The session has done but little harm, and about as little good; and it is much more remarkable for what it has *not* done than for anything it has accomplished.

A PERIL AND ITS REMEDY.

If Congress had made an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars in aid of a purely Episcopalian or purely Presbyterian benevolent society, not a little clamor on the part of the general public would have been the result. One can, however, hardly fancy Congress doing an act so susceptible of misconstruction and so certain to be the subject of denunciation. If such a proposition had been made, a proposition to place national funds at the disposal of any prominent Protestant sect for the promotion of a scheme of beneficence, scores of honorable members would have vied with one another in claiming the attention of the Speaker for the purpose of exposing the barefaced and impudent attempt to unite Church and State. The argument that the funds were to be administered for the benefit of all who needed assistance irrespective of their sectarian relations, even if allowed to be presented, would have commanded no respect. In all likelihood such an argument would have been scouted as a mere pretense, or, as no better than a pretext to cover up the real object of the persons who desired the grant, the exaltation of their own church at the expense of other churches having as strong or a still stronger claim to national patronage. And, with whatever obtrusive display of the spirit of the demagogue the objection might have been urged, it ought, we decide not, to have been decisive. Manifestly the rule is one, which should admit of no exception. All religious denominations are equal before the Constitution and laws of the United States, and to each and all of them Congress is bound to be equally favorable, that is, equally indifferent. If one of them may ask and receive an appropriation of money in aid of its works of general charity and beneficence, all the rest of them possess or at least may possess equally valid claims to similar recognition, and a precedent is established which leads to boundless abuse. This view of the subject is so commonplace, so clear and so clearly the only sound and tenable view of the relations of the national legislature to the various sects of the country that, the practical disregard of it by the House of Representatives would be astonishing if any act of that body could be cause of astonishment.

As reported in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, the House has seen fitting to appropriate twenty-five thousand dollars to a purely Roman Catholic charity, that of the "Little Sisters of the Poor." Nothing can be said against the institution; it is, we doubt not, a worthy one, well conducted by persons who are animated by high purest and noblest motives. But no excellence of object or efficiency of management entitles a strictly sectarian institution to the especial recognition of Congress. The "Women's Christian Association of the District of Columbia" had asked for an appropriation to assist in building a house for the accommodation of the association. On the ground that the society is entirely non-sectarian, members of all denominations being admitted to participation in its management, the Committee on Appropriations recommended that the money asked for should be granted. The appropriation in aid of the "Little Sisters of the Poor" the committee declined to recommend, on account of the sectarian character of the organization. Congress, however, seems to have attached no importance to the objection, an objection heretofore considered as of irresistible force against national recognition of particular sects. Scorn of religious prejudices and General BUTLER'S agreeable recollections of the beneficent activity of the Sisters of Charity during the period of his rule in New Orleans, were apparently the arguments by which the members were led to establish so momentous a precedent. The subject is certainly encompassed with difficulties. Since Catholics plead conscientious scruples as reasons for keeping aloof from all Protestant societies of a beneficent character, and since as citizens and taxpayers they have the same claim as Protestants upon the national treasury, it is not easy to perceive why Congress should appropriate money to the Women's Christian Association and refuse to appropriate money in aid of the "Little Sisters of the Poor." Among Catholics all benefiient organizations are connected more or less directly with the church, and are therefore more or less under the control of the clergy, and good Catholics incur or are liable to incur ecclesiastical censure by entering into charitable associations independent of clerical supervision. Hence appropriations of money made by the State Legislatures or by Congress to charitable institutions managed and controlled by Catholics are so many contributions directly in aid of the Catholic church and in extension of the influence of the Catholic clergy. And it is, we suppose, to the credit of the Catholic clergy that they are constantly striving thus to extend and confirm their power. Neither State legislature nor Congress can aid humanity through Catholic agency without at the same time enhancing the power of the Catholic Church, which recognizes no brotherhood in Protestant sects and does not condescend even to profess respect or sympathy for political institutions which can not be made subservient to its dominion of the world. But Catholics have their rights under the American government, and American Protestants are quite willing to concede them. The remedy for threatening evil seems to consist in making absolute in practice our great principle of the separation of Church and State and in thus making all property liable to taxation; while it leave works of charity and beneficence wholly to the care of private individuals. At any rate many of our ablest men have come to think so, and every year indications point more clearly to the necessity of a change.

THE passage of the new Finance bill, by Congress, and its approval by the President, is more remarkable from the fact that it shows the restoration of union and good feeling between Congress and the President, than for any of the financial provisions it contains. It prohibits the issue of any more greenbacks, but it legalizes those which have been already issued, thus sanctioning the issue of the $26,000,000 taken by Secretary BOUTWELL from the notes which had been previously retired. It releases the reserves which the national banks hold for their circulation, which amounts to $26,000,000, and increases the discounting resources of the banks to that extent. And finally, it transfers from the East to the West and South, the right to issue $55,000,000 of national bank currency, whenever the new banks that may be established in the West and South can gather up that amount, or any portion of it, of the circulation issued heretofore by the New York and New England banks. This, however, is a simple transfer of the locality of issue. It does not increase the circulation in any way.

The passage and approval of this bill is a subject of congratulation, because it stops the baleful idea of contraction, and releases a large amount of heretofore unemployed means. There is no direct inflation; but there is a direct and plain condemnation of contraction, and there is no attempt at the folly of fixing an early day for resumption. As far as it goes the bill is right; and it is to be regretted that, when Congress had wisdom enough to release bank reserves held by the banks for their circulation, it had not also the wisdom to abolish the reserves held by them for deposits. Men deposit their money freely now, in banks which are not required to have such a reserve, and safely, too; and we cannot see why depositors in national banks should not be remitted exclusively to the character of the institutions they choose for that purpose, for the security of their deposits.

The pride and boast of Butler county, in this State, just now, are a hen egg, sixty-seven and one-half inches in circumference, a chicken with four legs and feet, and a heifer with nearly a hundred horns.

Whatever else may be said against the late Congress, it cannot be laid to its charge that a single dishonest scheme or bill affecting the interests of any great importance has succeeded in passing either House.

A TOAD.

Close by the basement door-step,
A representative toad
Has made, all the sultry summer,
His quiet and cool abode;
And the way he lumps and bounces
About on the area stones,
Would break every bone in his body,
Except that he has no bones.

When a man is cringing and abject,
And fawns for a selfish end,
Why they should call him a *toady*
What mortal can comprehend?
Since for resolute independence,
Despising the courtier's code,
And freedom from mean ambitions,
There's nobody like the toad.

I know how strongly against him
Some popular whimsies go:
But the toad is never vicious,
Nor silly, nor stupid, nor slow.
Stupid? Perhaps you never
Noticed his jewel eyes?
Slow? or his tongue's red lightning
Striking the darting flies?

Oh, but the mouth he carries!
To make its dimensions clear,
One longs to describe it briefly,
As reaching from ear to ear;
But that no Professor of reptiles
Is able (so far as appears
In books upon kindred subjects)
To locate batrachian ears.

No matter how stern and solemn
The markings about his eyes,
The width of his mouth just preserves him
From wearing too grave a gulse;
It gives him the look (no matter
How sad he may be the while
Or deep in profound abstraction)
Of smiling a chronic smile.

His ponderous locomotion,
Though brimful of nerve and force,
And well enough here in the area,
Wouldn't do for a trotting-course;
Too modest to run for Congress,
Too honest for Wall street's strife,
His principles all unfit him
For aught but a virtuous life.

A hole in the ground contents him,—
So little he asks of fate;
Philosopher under a dock-leaf,
He sits like a king in state,
Should a heedless footstep mash him,
In gravel absorbed and blent,
He never complains or grumbles,—
He knows it was accident.

No drudging scribe in a sanctum,
No rising of prose or rhyme,
Gets through with so much hard thinking
In the course of a summer-time;
And if sometimes he jumps at conclusions,
He does it with accurate aim
And after mature reflection,—
Would all of us did the same!

But what will he do this winter,
In the wind and snow and hail,
With his poor soft, unclad body
Unsheltered by wings or tail?
He cannot go south, poor fellow,
In search of a milder air,
For spring would be back triumphant
Before he was half-way there!

But what are his plans for the future,
Or has he any at all,
Or what he is weighing and planning,
Are things we shall never know.
He thinks if you put a question,
And keeps his own counsel well;
For in fact, like the needy knife-grinder,
He has not a story to tell!

Elizabeth Akers Allen, in St. Nicholas for July.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

What was that Geneva award made for?

Every dog has its day. Congress has had its day.

Where does the need of a new party come in?

Well; at all events the lobby was baffled at almost every turn.

Good: The defeat of the Bayfield and St. Croix land grant job in the House.

These are the days in which the green apple doubles the little boys into quarto form.

The Senate neglected its duty in failing to pass the House bill relating to polygamy in Utah.

Governor Noah Allen is looming up as a Presidential candidate. "After us the deluge."

Every tree is a feather in the earth's cap, a plume in her bonnet, a tress upon her forehead.

The lobby, having been unable to steal anything else this session, has silently stolen away.

The authorities of Japan are at present engaged in the delicate task of selecting a national religion.

Does Democracy imagine that the conscience of the Republican party can be conveyed as an asset to itself?

The Tariff bill passed, with the finance committee's amendments, except those regarding grain bags and quicksilver.

Some five hundred bills became laws during the session, leaving over four thousand to slumber in the several committees.

And now Canada is taking its turn at inflation, speculation, and extravagant railway projects. "Beware, she is fooling thee."

Nature deals things out to us by degrees, and this is why close observers have detected a likeness between Nature and the President.

Last year China and Australia were chained to civilization by the telegraph; this year enwraps the West Indies and Brazil.

An immense steel establishment is about to be put in operation in Scranton, for the manufacture of a fine quality of steel direct from iron ore.

All day yesterday the sun shone without shadow. The landscape seemed to simmer in palpitating heat. At night, the very stars shone hot.

That evening contemporary begins to eschew the nothingness of neutrality. Presently we shall expect to see it hoisting Democratic colors.

The Washington *Star* says: "Concededly the Civil Rights bill is dead beyond revival." Not at all: "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

Like a young one full of cussedness, if it can't have its own way, "the oldest" wants to smash the household gods, and raise the devil generally.

All the iron-clads at Key West are to be sent to the navy yard at Pensacola, where they are to be moored with sufficient force to take care and preserve them.

Twenty life insurance companies, representing nearly $300,000,000 of capital, have just withdrawn from business in California on account of adverse legislation.

Henry Ward Beecher utterly repudiates the dogma that on account of the transgression of our first parents, death and mourning were brought into the world.

The new comet will be nearest the earth, and consequently most brilliant, about the 18th of August. At present, at one o'clock in the morning, it is just beneath the polar star.

While digging for clams the other day a Connecticut man brought up a pocket-book containing several gold and silver coins and a roll of bills, in all about a thousand dollars.

The Philadelphia City Treasurer gives notice that loans maturing on the 1st of July next will be paid on and after that date upon presentation. That is the way to maintain credit.

The Newark, New Jersey, *Courier* says: "The better class of Republicans in Ohio are very anxious to get rid of Matt Carpenter." What has Ohio to do with regard to the Wisconsin Senator?

Democratic papers have ached through and through over the Sanborn contract, but they have ached a thousand times more to see the Republican party lop off all such rotten limbs with unfeeling alacrity.

PERSONAL.

President Grant will go to the Virginia White Sulphur Springs soon after the adjournment of Congress.

Rumors are afloat of a marriage between Prince Arthur, of England, and the eldest daughter of Prince Frederic Charles, of Prussia.

President Grant has accepted an invitation to be present at the formal opening of the railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, on the fourth of July. It is probable that he will be accompanied by several members of his Cabinet.

It is not generally known that John Thomson, the father of the late John Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railway, built and sailed the first vessel that ever passed from Lake Erie to New York and Philadelphia. It was called the White Fish.

Hon. Lyman K. Bass, the new Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is a lawyer of ability, has good financial ideas, and is of unblemished integrity. He was elected to the Forty-second Congress from the Buffalo district by a majority of five thousand over Judge Williams, the candidate of the New York Central Railroad.

At a meeting of the old Abolitionists at Chicago, last week, Rev. Father Goodell told of an interview of certain ministers with President Lincoln, in 1862, in regard to the Emancipation Proclamation. As they were leaving the White House Mr. Lincoln straightened up and said feelingly: "Gentlemen, I think this is the first time I ever had the honor of receiving a delegation from the Almighty."

A correspondent who accompanied Nellie Grant and her husband to England, writes that "Mrs. Sartoris never left her state-room but once on the passage. She came on deck for a few minutes one morning in a blue wrapper and white shawl, but before it was well known she was on, she had disappeared again. Mr. Sartoris did not share this seclusion, but was around most all the time. He said his wife was 'not sea-sick, but home-sick.' While we waited our turn at the dock in Liverpool, he, with some others, went ashore and bought mutton pies, so that the first really good view of Nelly Grant we had after she came aboard was standing resting on her husband's fat arm, her eyes full of trusting affection, her heart full of confiding love, and her mouth full of Liverpool mutton pie."

FROM FAR-OFF COLORADO.

A Lady Correspondent's Jottings by the Way—Kansas and Colorado—Immigrants—Over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad—Southern Flora—Mirages and a Joke Thereamens—Buffalo Bones—The Arkansas River—Prairie Dog Towns—A Specimen Frontiersman—An Underground House, or "Dugout"—The Soldiers, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WEST LOS ANIMSE, COLORADO, June 19, 1874.

I promised you to give your readers a sketch of my travels from the Missouri river through Kansas, by railroad, and through Colorado in a carriage. Little need be said of the eastern part of the former, for it is now so well built up that a stranger would see little difference between it and Western Ohio and Indiana. It has all the appliances of the highest civilization, and in the culture and refinement of its people will compare favorably with any State of the Union. This is appreciated by many people from further East, and Kansas institutions of learning boast of many students from other States.

On the 9th of June I left Atchison on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for my long contemplated trip to the mountains. At Topeka I met, by arrangement, S. A. Kingman, Chief Justice of the State of Kansas, and his wife. The Judge is a confirmed wag, and is often called the State joker. Were I to tell you half the fun of the party, my entire letter would be a rehearsal of anecdotes, jokes and puns.

Our reasons for selecting this route in preference to any other were numerous. "The Santa Fe Road," as it is generally called, runs from northeast to southwest, through the richest country on the continent. In the second place, it brought us in contact with the Southwestern population, the only remaining people to whom we attach any romance. Another inducement was the famous flora of this region. As soon as we struck a southern latitude, we found a new vegetation so beautiful that every few minutes elicited exclamations of surprise and delight at the brilliant flowers or luxuriant foliage. We passed many trains of immigrants, some destined for Western Kansas, but more bound for Colorado. The former must do well, because they stop in a fertile country where land is cheap, and if not too far West, where they can have the benefits of school and church; while for those going to Colorado I cannot but feel sorry, if they go without plenty of money. In Kansas a man may start with very little capital, and grow rich; in Colorado he must have a great deal of money to make money. Probably no country in the world is more overrated than Colorado, and surely none is better advertised.

It was a never-ceasing wonder to our party to see the excellent and permanent provisions made by the officers of the road for the accommodation of travelers.

An old gentleman from Kentucky, traveling over this road, seeing its immense stretches of unoccupied prairie, remarked with the utmost *naiveté*: "I never knew before, how big outdoors was;" so I think few persons can travel this road without receiving new ideas of space. The first half of the road has immense fields of wheat and other small grains, besides thousands of acres of the most promising corn. The western half of the State only waits the hand of the husbandman to respond with abundant crops.

From Hutchison, near the middle of the State, the vegetation was almost entirely new and southern in type. From Kinsley westward the mirage was plainly to be seen. Sometimeson the north a lake clear as crystal enhanced the scenery; and again on the south stretched seemingly a vast expanse of water which one of our party remarked looked like the ocean.

"Yes," said the Judge, "it is a notion."

At Kinsley, marked on the map as Peabody, we took breakfast on the 10th. The town is crudeness itself, yet the dainties of womanhood presided at the breakfast table. I looked in astonishment at this way-station to see a lady, calm-eyed, self-possessed, clad in the freshest of calico dresses, with dainty cuffs and collar, dispense coffee and dignity at this border town.

A veritable buffalo head was the sign of the hotel. It is a correct symbol, for the house is really in buffalo land. In many places along the track were piled tons of buffalo bones ready for shipping to eastern markets. A gentleman told me that he traveled this road two years ago with a mule train, and in a distance of two miles counted 178 carcasses of this bison of the prairies.

On each side of the road, after we reached the Arkansas, were beds of flowers so beautiful that we thought nicely made so many exclamations of delight that the train was stopped, and the gentlemen gathered us huge bouquets of those beautiful wild flowers, whose loveliness would break the heart of the passing florist that he had to leave them in the wilderness. We found three varieties of the mallow, which is more delicate than the portulaca, and blooms all day, although very like it in appearance; three varieties of cactus in bloom, and the yucca lily with a profusion of blossoms which would astonish those who have not seen it on its native heath; for on one stalk I counted one hundred and sixty-eight blossoms. The excholtzia, a Mexican filly, grows as large as the cabbage rose.

The largest botanical orders now in bloom on the plains are the composite and leguminosa. The display of flowers did not extend quite to the western boundary of Kansas, and, so far, I have seen but few in Colorado.

The Arkansas is a very peculiar stream; it cuts its way through the prairie, and you may often look over it and not know that it is a part of the landscape. It seldom overflows its banks, though brim full, as it is drained by a subsoil that leads the water through the entire valley, so that the surface water is found in abundance at the depth of four feet. At one point the Judge remarked, "Those islands had better get out of the way, or the ladies of the valley will crusade against them."

"Why," said a philanthropist, anxious to relieve the joker. "Because," said he, "they are likely to become *bars*."

We saw several buffalo and antelope at a distance. We were indebted to the gentlemen in the next car, and to the employees of the road, who, knowing that we were rather hilarious and might miss things, frequently came in to call our attention to important points of the landscape, and bring us some new specimen of flowers. All the gentlemen of the train conspired to make our trip delightful. Not a particle of dust or smoke entered our car, and it was as pleasant as a parlor. The train passed through many prairie dog towns. These little animals more nearly resemble squirrels than dogs, and are sometimes used as food, although those who have eaten of them, however, do not seem to hanker after them. The rabbit is also on an appetizer. The owl that lives with them is about the size of a quail, and can see in the day time. About fifty miles from Colorado we met the first specimen of the Southwesterner, part frontiersman and part Indian, in appearance, with the broad-brimmed sombrero, ringing spur and bristling with arms, "heeled," they call it, and complexion one degree less tawny than the Mexican. This one seemed possessed of a coarse kind of wit. I heard him remark to his neighbor, as we passed some sickly looking corn, "I say, Bill, that fellow had better irrigate his corn, or it will blow away."

At Dodge City, a Captain from Fort Dodge, of the regular army, came on board, and by the free masonry among gentlemen he soon became acquainted with our party, and added considerably to our enjoyment. He is quite a botanist, and his knowledge of the country from a military point of view on this pleasant

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1874.

The legal tender question is finally settled by the new Currency bill. Until now it remained an open question whether the $26,000,000 of notes put out since the panic were a legal issue or otherwise. From the expressed opinion of the President the public were led to believe that there was to be a rapid contraction of the currency as soon as Congress adjourned, and the belief was strengthened by a report that $15,000,000 of new 5's had been negotiated in Europe, the proceeds of the sale to be devoted to retiring part of the extra $26,000,000 of legal tenders, while for the redirements were to be made out of the cash balance in the Treasury; it being further represented that the issue of new bonds is regarded as under the law, an equivalent of the 5-20's bought in by the government during the panic.

The country is rapidly recovering its wonted activity; confidence is growing, the crops are good and the people are looking forward to a healthy trade in the fall. One grave doubt has been troubling business men, and that is whether the Treasury Department intended to manipulate the currency, and now that this doubt has been removed by the recent legislation, commercial interests can proceed with the knowledge that there will be no rapid changes. The vital question of the volume of the currency has been disposed of and we expect to see trade circles improving as we see the stock market advancing.

The following is the full text of the currency bill as signed by the President and which is now the law:

An Act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for a redistribution of the National Bank Currency and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. That the act entitled "An act to provides national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as "The National Bank act."

SEC. 2. That section 31 of "the National Bank act" be so amended that the several associations thereto provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever, by reason of the amount of their respective circulations; but the moneys required by said sections to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all respects, as provided for in the said section.

SEC. 3. That every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent. of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation; which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section 2 of this act; and whenthe circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption, in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions; and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of $500, such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed. And all notes of national banks, worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, shall, when received by any assistant treasurer, or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption as provided herein. And when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued: but if any of such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and destroyed and multilated as now provided by law: *Provided*, That each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall be required to reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer: *And provided further*, That so much of section 32 of said national bank act requiring or permitting the redemption of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than $5,000, to pay the bonds or lawful money which has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes; which bonds shall be assigned to the Treasurer in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the national bank act; and upon the surrender of such circulating notes, in an amount equal to the legal tender notes deposited, shall be returned at the discretion of the United States, and destroyed as now provided by law: *Provided*, That the amount of bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $50,000.

SEC. 5. That the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may hereafter be issued by him.

SEC. 6. That the amount of United States notes outstanding shall be used as a part of the circulating medium shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which sum shall appear in each monthly statement of the public debt, and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve.

SEC. 7. That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the 3 per cent, temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes," as provides that no circulation shall be withdrawn, under the provisions of section 6 of said act, until after fifty-four months from the date of issue of said act shall have been taken up, is hereby repealed, and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed forthwith, and he is hereby authorized and required, from time to time, as applications shall be duly made therefor, and until the full amount of $54,000,000 shall be withdrawn, to make requisitions upon each of the banks named in section 1 of said section, and in the manner therein provided, organized in States having an excess of circulation, to withdraw and return so much of their circulation as by said act may be apportioned to be withdrawn from them, in lieu thereof, to deposit in the Treasury of the United States lawful money sufficient to redeem such circulation, and upon the return of the circulation required, or the deposit of lawful money, as herein provided, a proportionate amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such association as shall make such return or deposit shall be surrendered to it.

SEC. 8. That upon the failure of the national banks upon which requisition for circulation shall be made, or any of them, to return the amount required, or to deposit in the Treasury lawful money to redeem the circulation required, within thirty days, the Comptroller of the Currency shall at once sell, as provided in section 49 of the National Currency act, as improved June 3, 1864, bonds held to secure the redemption of the circulation of the associations which shall so fail, to an amount sufficient to redeem the circulation required from such association or associations, and with the proceeds, which shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, a month of the circulation of such association or associations shall be redeemed as, will equal the amount required and not returned; and if there be an excess of proceeds over the amount required for such redemption, it shall be returned to the association or associations whose bonds shall have been sold. And it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, designated depositaries and national bank depositaries of the United States, when they shall be informed by the Comptroller of the Currency of such associations as shall fail to return circulation as required, to assort and count the notes in the Treasury for redemption the notes of such associations as shall come into their hands until the amount required shall be redeemed, and in like manner to assort and return to the Treasurer, for redemption, the notes of such national banks as have failed, or gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of winding up their affairs, and of such as shall hereafter so fail or go into liquidation.

SEC. 9. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency, and he is hereby required, to issue circulating notes, without delay, to applications therefor are made, not to exceed the sum of $46,000,000, to associations now organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion of circulation, under an apportionment made on the basis of population and of wealth, as shown by the returns of the census of 1870; and every association hereafter organized shall be subject to and governed by the rules, restrictions and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges, and franchises, now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter, and repeal provided by "the national bank act": *Provided*, That the whole amount of circulation withdrawn and redeemed from banks transacting business shall not exceed $54,000,000, and that such circulation shall be withdrawn and redeemed as it shall be necessary to supply the circulation previously issued to the banks in those States having less than their apportionment: *And provided further*, That not more than $20,000,000 shall be withdrawn and redeemed as contemplated during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 19 Sixth street:

June 23, 1874.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. 6's, 1881	117	117			117
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	122	122			122
5-20's, 1862	114⅜				114⅜
5-20's, 1864	117	117			117
5-20's, 1865	118⅜	118⅜			118⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	120⅜	120⅜			120⅜
5-20's, 1867	121	121⅛			121⅛
5-20's, 1868	121	121⅛			121⅛
10-40's	114⅜	114⅜			114⅜
Currency 6's, coupons	118⅜	118⅜			118⅜
New 5 per cent	114⅜	114⅜			114⅜
Refunding, 1874	106⅛	106⅛			106⅛
Western Union Tel	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	74	74⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅞	43⅞	44	44	44⅛
Adams Express	96		96		96
Wells-Fargo Express	69				69
American Express	69¾				70
United States Express	69				69
New York Central	98⅜	98⅞	98⅜		98⅜
Erie	39½	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Michigan Central	92				92
Michigan Southern	72¾	72¾	73⅛	73¾	73¾
Illinois Central	94			94	94
Cleve. and Pitts	87				87
Chicago & Northw'n	40⅛	40¼	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛
Do. preferred	86				86
Rock Island	97⅜	97	97	97	97
St. Paul common	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
Wabash, common	34¾	34¾	34¾	35	34⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅛			24⅜	24⅛
Union Pacific	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Chicago and Alton	101				101
Harlem	124				124
Hannibal & St Jos	26¼	26¼	26¼	18	26¼
C. C. & I. C.	18¼				18¼
Money			2@3		
Tem. state bonds, old		79			79
Tem. new		79			79
South Carolinas, April		17			18
South Carolinas, July		17			18⅜
Missouri 6's		97			97

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his Stock Sales-rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Exchange National Bank	$69 75
Citizens' National Bank	68 50
Bank of Pittsburgh	66 50
Mand M. National Bank	60 00
Homestead Bank ($64 00 paid in)	11 50
Jones' Ferry Co	11 00
Monongahela Bridge Co	10 00
Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Co	59 75
Certificate, Delaware Mutual Insurance Co	60 per cent.

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.
Pennsylvania Central	40⅝
Pennsylvania scrip	101⅛
Reading	57
United Railroad Companies New Jersey	123¼
Oil Creek	4
Lehigh Valley	61¼
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	80
Central Transportation Company	45
Empire	54
Panhandle 7s	66
⅋ Ex-dividend.	

—Hazard & Montagug, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on 100 shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $3000@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at rosponsible distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

June 15, 1874	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
Gold, 30 days for $50	1⅝@ 1⅞	1⅝@ 1⅞
Gold, 60 days for $100	at in kt	at in kt
Western Telegraph	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
Pacific Mail	2 @2¼	2 @2¼
N. Y. Central & Hudson	1½@2	2 @2¼
Harlem	2 @2½	3 @4
Erie	2½@3	3 @3¼
Lake Shore	2 @3	2½@3
Northwestern	2 @3	3 @3¼
Rock Island	1½@2½	2 @3
M. & St. Paul	2 @3	2½@3
Wabash	1½@2½	2½@3
Ohio & Mississippi	1½@2	2 @2½
Union Pacific	1½@2	2 @2½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	2 @2½	2½@3
C. C. & I. C.	1½@2	2½@3
Our commission buying puts or calls every 100 shares		$0 25
Our commission buying straddles—every 100 shares		12 50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 23, 1874.

The general condition of the wholesale markets to-day, was one of quiet. In some branches there was considerable activity, but in general the market was rather dull, and transactions were limited.

In the grain trade there was a moderate demand at prices unchanged from yesterday's quotations. Reports from Kentucky and Indiana, are to the effect that the new crop is harvested, and that there has been a good yield. The new Indiana amber wheat is so good that the mills, there, are already using it. Sales of new amber are reported in Indiana at $1 00 per bushel, which would make the price $1 25@1 30 when it reaches this market; red winter rules here at $1 35; there are few sales on the street, but the millers are buying at that figure. Corn is firm at 80@85c for prime yel...w car; 76@78c for shelled; there is considerable inquiry for car. Oats remain steady and unchanged at 60@61c for white; 58@59c for mixed. Rye steady at $1 00@1 05. Barley is entirely nominal. We note sales in car lots as follows:

1 car red winter wheat	$1 35
2 cars white oats	61 c
6 cars mixed oats	58@59c
1 car ear corn, prime yellow	85c
1 car ear corn, mixed	78c
½ car shelled, in sacks	75c

Sales in jobbing way and to country trade was moderately active at prices 3@5c above quotations.

There was a moderately active jobbing trade in flour to-day at unchanged prices, as follows: St. Louis $9 00@10 00 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 00@7 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. Prices of city mills flours are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 30 ₱ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $7 60; No. 2 red wheat $7 30; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl.

There is little change to note in country produce. Butter is dull and in light demand; strictly choice yellow is quoted at 15@17c ₱ pound, and is rather scarce; second quality butter is in very heavy supply, and no demand at 9@12c. Potatoes are dull, and in free supply at $1 15@1 25 ₱ bushel for old peachblows from store; new potatoes are quoted at $5 00 ₱ barrel. Eggs in free supply and in moderate demand at 16@17c ₱ dozen. Cheese is moderately active at 13½@14c ₱ pound. There is an active trade in small fruits and green truck; we note the appearance of raspberries in market, which are very fine and large.

In groceries there is no change to report. Coffees are higher in the east which produces a firmness in this market but no quotable change. Sugars are firm and active. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Oolong*	25 @ 85
Fancy	25c	Fancy	$1 00
Choice	24c	Souchong	25 @ 80
Prime	23 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Good	22 c	Strictly choice N O	68c
Fair	21c	Choice	65c
Roasted Coffees.		Prime	60c
Rio, in papers	26c	Demerara	65@70c
Java	27½c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40 c	Ex. white drips	60c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	50c
Standard A	10½c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard B	10c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard C	9½c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard bards	11c	Patna	8@8½c
Franklin extra	9½c	Rangoon	6@ 8c
American extra C	9c	*Spices.*	
Teas.		Layers	₱ box $3 25
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Valencias	₱ lb. 13@15c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Currants	10@11c
Imperial	50@$1 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	50@$1 00		

There is a steady trade in bacon and provisions at the following quotations: Canvassed, ₱ lb, 9½c; breakfast bacon, clear 13c; short rib 12½c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $2 50. Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10½c; short rib sides, do, 11¾c; clear sides, do, 11½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $19 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 12½c refined for summer use, in tierces: do, 12½c; ½ bbls, do, 13½c, buckets, do, 13½c; in 3 ½ caddies, do, 14½c; in 5 ½ caddies, do, 14c; in 3 ½ pails, do, 15½c; in 5 ½ pails, do, 15c; in 6 ½ pails, do, 14½c.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce at this point by rail and river, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,850	Cheese, bxs	182
Wheat, sks	510	Corn, sks	182
Bacon, tcs	123	Oats, sks	2,311
Butter, pkgs	36		

We omit extended quotations for this issue.

IRON MARKETS

CINCINNATI.

(By Addy, Hull & Co.)

JUNE 22.—The past week has been marked by some increase in the business of foundry irons. Views of buyers seem to tend, however, to still lower prices, and nearly all consumers hesitate to engage more than sufficient stock for immediate use.

There is no demand for forge irons. Car load grades have but few buyers at reduced prices.

BALTIMORE.

JUNE 20.—The market for pig is dull, and we learn of no movement beyond small sales for foundry purposes. We quote as follows: Anthracite at $23 00 per ton for No. 1; $22 00 for No. 2, and $20 00 for No. 3. Baltimore charcoal forge at $42 00, and South pig nominally at $45 00 per ton from yard.—*American.*

PHILADELPHIA.

JUNE 20.—The tone of trading noted in pig last week is still quite a prominent feature, and the tone of the market is quite firm. There has been more demand than for some time past, and we notice sales of 2,500 tons Nos. 1 and 2 Lehigh foundries at $20 on at Port Carbon; 500 tons gray forge at $26 00 at the furnace; and 500 tons Allentown, at furnace, for Eastern delivery, at $23 00@29 00—closing at $22 00@22 50 for No. 1 ferruginous; $21 00@22 00 for No. 2; $25 00@ 29 00 for gray forge, $24 00@26 for mottled, and $21 00@24 00 for white.

Manufactured iron—Bar is steady at 2 8-10c ₱ lb, with very little demand. New rails are in moderate request, and 2,300 tons sold for Western delivery at $60 00. Old rails are quiet. Sales of 250 tons D. H.'s New York at $38 50; 500 tons T. S., here, and 100 tons extra quality do. on secret terms. Scraps worth $34@35 for No. 1 wrought.

North Pig—May be quoted at $24 00@25 00 for Eglinton and $27 50 for Glengarnock.

Nails—Move slowly.

Old Metals—Are dull. We quote—

Brass, light	13	Copper, heavy	22½
Brass, heavy	15	Zinc	5½
Lead	6@ 6½	Iron	6@ 6½
Anchors	9c	Chains	6½c

LOUISVILLE.

JUNE 22.—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$37 00@38 00
No. 1 C pig iron	36 00@37 00
No. 2 foundry	32 00@33 00
No. 3, or mill	30 00@31 00
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	34 00@35 00
No. 2 foundry	30 00@31 00
No. 3, or mill	29 00@31 00
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri R'd	35 00@38 00
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri R'd	30 00@31 00
No. 3 mill foundry Missouri R'd	29 00@30 00
C C car-wheel iron—	
Old Red	60 00@
No. 1 Red River cold blast	55 00@
No. 2 Red River and Cottage	55 00@
Nos. 3 and 4 Red River and Cottage	55 00@
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	55 00@
No. 1 Tennessee car-wheel	50 00@
No. 1 Dover cold-blast	50 00@
No. 2 Dover cold-blast	50 00@
White and mottled	50 00@

Courier-Journal.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 23.—Cotton dull at 14½@ 15¾c. Flour quiet at $6 50@7 25. Wheat dull at $1 25. Corn steady at 87½@95c. Oats 60@62c. Lard 12c. Bulk shoulders 7½c; sides 10@10½c. Bacon—shoulders 8½c; sides 10½@11c. Whisky firm at $1 09.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, June 24, 1874.

REMARKS.—The oil market is dull, weak and a shade lower. Although a few sales are reported at yesterday's quotations, the market is nearly nominal, and buyers are holding back for lower prices. In refined, the market is especially dull, and eastern advices report the markets in New York, fallen ¼c since the close of last week. It is perhaps worthy of note that there is a little more firmness on the part of holders than some time since, but that influence does not seem to be strong enough as yet, to send quotations up to a remunerative price for oil.

Dispatches from Millerstown, Butler county, state that a well was struck west of the Divine farm, on Saturday, called the Grace well, which is yielding fifty barrels daily. Another well was struck Monday morning, on the Sibert farm, which is flowing at the rate of one hundred barrels per day. Another new one in the borough of Millerstown, owned by Barton, is flowing about one hundred and fifty barrels. At Buena Vista, a well was struck Monday, which is flowing about two hundred barrels.

CRUDE.

The market is dull, weak and nominal at unchanged prices. We quote United at river $1 13¾@1 15; at wells 85@89½c; immediate shipment 90@95c. Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S:

4,000 bbls United, at wells	85 c
2,000 bbls United, at wells	85½c
2,000 bbls United at river	$1 15
2,000 bbls United at river	1 13¾

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 ₱ bbl; at wells 60c. Market quiet and dull.

REFINED.

The home refined market continues very quiet and dull at 11c, in car lots, f. o. b. at works.

New York—Refined is quoted at 12½c cash and June; 13c for August; sales of 6,500 bbls are reported at quotations.

Philadelphia—The market is quiet; spot 12¼@12½c; July 12¾@13c.

OIL BARRELS

quiet; city $1 55; country $1 50.

TITUSVILLE, June 23.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet and a shade weaker. Although sellers are firm, $1 20 is the highest price reached, that came to-day; notice, on the upper road. Below there is little doing, and prices closed nominal. Sales:

1,500 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 20
4,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	85
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	86½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at river	1 15
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at river	1 13¾

NEW YORK, June 23, closing.—The market is weak and dull. Crude in bulk 4½@8c; refined, 3,500 barrels, cash and June, were sold at 12½c; 3,000 barrels for August 12½c; cases 17@17½c; 1,500 barrels naptha were sold at 7½c; Philadelphia delivery—refined 12⅜c.

TITUSVILLE, June 23.—The market is dull at 85c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, June 23.—The market is dull and unchanged.

ROUSEVILLE, June 23.—The market is quiet, but held firm at $1 00@1 05.

OIL CITY, June 23.—The market is quiet and firm at $1 15@1 20.

PARKER'S, June 23.—United is quoted at 87½c wells, nominally.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The market is quiet; S. W. 12¾@12½c; crude 4½c; cases 17c; sales none; futures: July 12¾@13c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper,	Consignee,	Bbls.
McKelvey	Hutchinson O W	611
McKelvey	Cosmos O W	616
McKelvey	Vesta O W	468
McKelvey	Riverside O W	147
Lockhart & Frew	Radiant O W	967
I. W Young	Liberty O W	967
Fisher Bros	Dodson, B & Co	940
Fisher Bros	Fairview O W	357
Stevenson	Citizens O W	952
Bradley & Co	Hutchinson O W	152
Stevenson	Centrai O W	920
Wm Stewart	Penn O W	854
Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.		

Bbls.		Bbls.
Hutchinson O W	774	Dodson, B & Co
Cosmos O W	616	Fairview O W
Vesta O W	468	Clipman & Co
Riverside O W	148	Central O W
Brilliant O W	767	Penn O W
Liberty O W	324	
Total		7,378

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, June 23, 1874.

REMARKS.—But few Eastern buyers have as yet put in an appearance, and the market cannot be fairly said to be open for the week. City and country buyers were on hand plentiful, and made purchases of such stock as met their wants.

All things taken into consideration, the market thus far given token that there will be much the same as last week, as regards the number, quality and prices of the stock sold. Should such be the case, we shall miss the usual grumbling about no "margin of profit," either for seller or buyer.

The extreme warm weather, as all are well aware, militates strongly against the sale of fresh meats; yet, notwithstanding the people crave and will have it, so that it requires an almost incalculable amount of cattle, sheep, &c., to satisfy the wants of the city and local trade.

There will be a large number of the better class of "grassers" on sale this week, and as they are improving in quality we should not be astonished to hear of them advancing in price a shade.

In our next we shall furnish the reader with a number of sales made at the stock yards this week, from which the tone of the market may be inferred, and on the day following the complete list of the sales, &c., of the week will be given.

Iron Movement in St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, June 20, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Pigs.	Shipments. Ore. Tons.	Pigs.
S. L., I. M. & S. R. W.	1,400	100		
A. & P. R. W. to St. L.	10			
A. & T. W. to Carroul.	1,750			
St. L. K. C. & N. R. W.			40	
R., R. I. & St. L. R. W.			10	
A. A. R. W.		20		16
St. L., V. T. H. & I. R. W.		370		
T. H. & I. R. W.		50		350
O. & M. R. W.		20		16
St. L., B. & S. R. W.				
Lower St. Louis, river		39		
Total tons	3,160	219	800	478
Week previous	5,480	2,230	850	610
Lead by A. & P. R. W.	220			
Zinc on A. & P. R. W.	270			
Bloonis by A. & P. R. W.	20			

—*Republican.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1874.

FLOUR—Firm, with a better shipping demand; extra superfine $5 00@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 28@1 28½; No. 2, $1 22; No. 3, $1 09; rejected $1 05@1 07. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 62@ 63c; closed 63c spot or June; rejected 58½c. Oats—demand fair and prices firmer; No. 2, 46@46½c; rejected 43½c. Rye—demand fair and prices advanced; No. 2, 95c. Barley dull and unsettled; $1 05 bid, $1 20 asked.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $17 30 cash or June, $17 20@17 35 July; $17 45@17 50 August. Lard firm at $11 02½@11 05 spot; 11c July. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

LATEST—On the open board in the afternoon, wheat closed at 61½c July or August. Corn closed dull at 61½c July or August. To-morrow being the day for the laying of the corner stone of the Custom House, there will be no Chicago market.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton quiet at 17¾c. Flour in fair demand; superfine Western and State at 6 55@5 80; common to good $6 00@6 50; good to choice $6 55@6 90. Wheat a shade firmer, closing quiet; No. 2 Chicago $1 44@ 1 45; No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 40@1 42; amber Western $1 52@1 53. Rye firm at $1 06@1 12. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn a shade firmer; Western mixed 71@73c; white Western 80@82c. Oats closed heavy; mixed Western 62@63c; white Western 66@68c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Coffee active; Rio 18¾@21½c. Crude petroleum 5c; refined 12½c. Eggs firm at 14½ @15c. Pork active and firmer at $18 00@18 25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams 9½@ 10½c. Middles firmer; long clear 10½@10¾c; short clear 10¾c. Lard heavy; prime steam 11⅝@11¾c. Turpentine heavy at 35½c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Cotton firm at 17c. Flour, rye and barley dull but unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak at $1 28. Corn quiet at 62@64c. Oats dull at 48@50c. Provisions firmer at 13@13½c. Pork and Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firmer at 9½@9¾c. Bacon—demand active and prices advanced and irregular; sales of shoulders at 7½c; clear rib 9½c loose, 9¾@10c packed; clear 10c loose, 10½@10¾c packed. Whisky firmer at 96c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet. Ohio and Indiana red 1 56@1 45; western spring $1 39@1 37. Corn—Western mixed firmer; new 70½c; old 82c. Oats in fair demand and unchanged. Rye dull at 98@99c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $18 50. Bulk meats—shoulders 7@7¾c; clear rib sides 9½@ 9¾c. Bacon—shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 10¾c. Lard—refined 11¾c. Sugar cured hams 14@16c. Butter—Western scarce, firm and higher; prime to extra 22@24c. Whisky unchanged. Coffee steady and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The dry goods trade movement was slow with unchanged prices; agents and jobbing branches lacked activity. The market for cotton goods was quiet, but prices were steadily maintained. Delayed prints in good demand; other styles ruled quiet. Heavy fancy cassimeres and coarse cottonades in better demand by the clothing trade. Foreign goods very quiet in first hands.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 29½; No. 2 $1 20. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 45c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 62c. Rye dull and prices are nominal; No. 1, 81½c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No. 3, 95c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Flour dull; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family $6 50@7 50. Wheat dull; red $1 40@1 45; white $1 60@1 65. Rye steady at 85c. Corn firm at 80@81c. Oats quiet at 60@62c. Butter and cheese unchanged. Eggs unchanged. Provisions nominal; refined 12½c cash. Whisky 93½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 23.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, white Wabash at 5 90; No. 1 red $1 36@1 37; No. 2, at 1 26@1 27. Corn—demand fair and prices advanced; high mixed, 66@66½c; low mixed, 65½c; no grade 63c; damaged 52c. Oats dull and prices are nominal.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 23.—Cotton quiet at 16¾c. Flour, wheat, corn, oats, pork and bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon active at 9@9½c; 10@10½c. Sugar cured hams 12½c; plain 12½c. Lard 12¾@13c. Whisky 93c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Cotton firm at 16¾@17c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn nominally at 72@73c. Oats dull at 55c. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Wheat dull and weak; No. 1 red, $1 34; No. 2, $1 25. Corn quiet at 70@ 72c for mixed. Oats unchanged at 50@56c. Provisions unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, June 23.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 44 extra white Michigan $1 46. Corn quiet at 75c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅛.

NEW YORK, June 23, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½ per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling quiet and firm at 488¼@491 less a commission.

GOLD

moderately active and weak, declining from 112 to 111⅛, and closed at 111⅛. Carrying rates 2 per cent. to flat. The Assistant Treasury disbursed $48,000. Clearings $47,000,000. Customs receipts $398,000. Total exports of produce for the week $5,420,078, a decrease from last week of $450,909.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds closed firm, as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	122	5-20s, 1867	121½
5-20s, 1862	114¾	5-20s, 1868	121½
5-20s, 1864	117⅜	10-40s	114⅜
5-20s, 1865	118⅛	New 5s	114⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	120⅝	Currency 6s	115

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet with higher figures for some, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	97	Virginia,

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Bawden	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	5 00
Cash	10 00
First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor	200 00

Slight Fire.

Shortly before eight o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred in Birmingham. The roof of a building on Carson street, between Third and Fourth streets was damaged some.

School Salaries.

Last evening the Committee of School Inspectors in Allegheny, decided to recommend to the Board of Control that the scale of salaries for teachers be the same as last year.

The High School.

The examination of the three hundred and seventeen pupils applying for admission to the High school was completed yesterday, and the Faculty "took the papers" and after examination an early decision will be given therein.

Death from Heart Disease.

Yesterday morning Dr. D. L. Gefford, a well known druggist of Lawrenceville, was found dead in his bed at his residence in the seventeenth ward. A physician was sent for and, upon examination, the cause of death was pronounced heart disease, which deceased was subject. No inquest was held.

Sun Stroke.

Last evening, at about half past five o'clock, a man named Frank Wells, working in a coke yard back of St. Peter's Church, corner of Ohio and Arch streets, Allegheny, was prostrated by sun stroke. He was conveyed to the lock-up where he received medical attendance. He was still alive at last accounts, but it is thought he cannot survive next year.

Held for Trial.

Mayor Blackmore yesterday held David Goggins for trial on a charge of larceny, on oath of James W. Styne, a cigar dealer. It is alleged that David stole a lot of cigars from the prosecutor, who keeps a store on Ninth street.

Patrick Coleman was also committed for trial to answer a charge of felonious assault, on oath of Officer Otterson. The offense was committed on Monday evening, when the officer was making an arrest on Penn avenue. The defendant drew a pistol.

The Butler Street Injunction.

Mr. Sawyer, the plaintiff in the case against the Butler Street Extension Commissioners, failed to file a bond in the sum of $5,000 yesterday, and consequently no injunction was granted in this case. The same purpose, however, is accomplished by the complaint now filing a bond, inasmuch as the Court has decided the Penn avenue act unconstitutional, and of course the Butler street act must fall with it, or else cannot go on, considering that there was no contract let previous to the time the injunction went into effect. Counsel now intend to have a decision on bill and answer.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

The closing exercises of this institution will take place to-morrow (Thursday) evening, when the essays of the graduating class will be read, and Joseph Beggs, D. D., will deliver an address to the graduates. The diplomas will then be delivered, and the degrees conferred by the President, Dr. Peraline. These exercises will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The exercises will form one of the most interesting of entertainments, and those who attend will undoubtedly be highly gratified. Prof. Nicol, and Dr. C. Gilfillan will be present, and each will favor the audience with some choice music on the superb new organ.

Hiland Public School Pic-Nic.

The annual basket pic-nic of the Hiland Public School will be held in Steb's Grove, near the residence of Mr. Seibert, in the Nineteenth ward, on next Friday, June 26th.

A brass band has been engaged for the occasion, and every arrangement made for the comfort and enjoyment of the children and friends who may participate in the exercises.

The citizens of East Liberty, all former pupils and the friends and patrons of the school generally are invited to attend.

Lunch baskets plainly marked with the owner's name, if left at the school house by 8:30 o'clock A. M. will be hauled to the grounds.

Alleged Robbery.

Last evening Lieutenant Mechesney and officers Wenham and Kelly arrested a man named James Dunn, charged with stealing a pocket-book and money from the person of John Hanrahan, of Veroan station. The alleged robbery took place on Saturday last, near the Union Depot. Mr. Hanrahan, a friend met the depot waiting for the train, when, as is alleged, the accused and a companion induced him to drink. The invitation was accepted, and when the party got outside, it is alleged, Dunn put his hand in Hanrahan's pocket, took out his pocket-book containing $20 and left. He was locked up for a hearing this morning.

The University Mammoth Cave Excursion.

Students, alumni and friends, who intend to avail themselves of the liberal terms offered for this most inviting excursion, will confer a favor upon the committee if they will apply at once at the University for their tickets, that the best possible arrangements may be made for their comfort. The tickets are issued expressly for the party, and are limited in number, the price being only about one-third the full rates. Concessions in the way of meals are also contracted for. Several ladies have agreed to accompany the party which will be in charge of four of the Faculty. The excursionists leave via Pan handle route Friday, at 9:15 A. M., the majority to return on the Fourth, though the tickets are good for thirty days.

Allegheny Finance Committee.

Last evening the Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting. In compliance with the request of the committee the City Solicitor rendered his opinion that, under the Wallace bill, the city could not sell bonds at a discount, six per cent. being the highest interest allowed under the bill.

On motion Mr. Murland, it was decided to issue $150,000 in gold bearing bonds, $75,000 of the amount to be Water bonds, and $30,000 in City Property Fund.

Mr. Long moved that ten per cent. of the bonds issued be set aside annually as a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds. Carried.

Mr. Walton moved that an ordinance be prepared transferring $7,000 from the Contingent Fund to the Park Commission. The amount was reduced to $6,000, and the motion adopted.

Bills from the Park Commission, to the amount of $1,000, were passed, and the committee adjourned.

A Word for the Afflicted.

We have several times referred to the Fruit and Flower Mission, which the benevolent ladies of our city are at present engaged. We wish now to report that the project is well under way for the summer and that the ladies are in attendance at their rooms twice a week, but that during the past week there has not been quite a sufficient supply of fruit and flowers. We feel sure that it only needs a public notice of the fact to insure a profusion of gifts for the future. On Tuesdays and Fridays of each week the ladies are in attendance at No. 134 Smithfield street, where contributions of cut flowers, made-up bouquets and fruit will be gratefully received between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. We are also requested to say that persons living in the city and unable to contribute the articles mentioned during the week in large or small amounts, assured that it will be put to the best possible use in cheering the needy poor and alleviating the sufferings of the sick room. It is to be hoped that the praiseworthy labors of the ladies may not be in the least circumscribed by lack of means.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Haverly's minstrels take possession of the Opera House this evening, and will hold high carnival till Saturday. Their reputation for fun making is excellent. Our exchanges contain most flattering notices of their appearance in other cities. They cannot fail of good houses when their merits are once understood.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS

The Attendance of Pupils and Number of Teachers Employed.

The following is a statement of the average number of pupils attending the several schools in Allegheny and the number of teachers employed in each:

Wards.	Pupils.	Teachers.
First	513	12
Second	1,306	26
Third	1,539	40
Fourth	1,098	22
Fifth	770	20
Sixth	963	22
Seventh	434	8
Eighth	170	4
Ninth	451	10
Tenth	142	3
Eleventh	225	6
Colored school	157	3
Total	7,387	163

TAX PAYERS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting in the Thirty-first ward--Large Attendance--The Validity Of the Consolidation Act To Be Tested.

Last evening a large meeting of the tax payers of the Thirty-first ward was held in the public school hall.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. B. McClain, with Mr. Nisbet as Secretary, who read the minutes of a previous meeting.

Aide, Jonathan Rorah, from the committee appointed to visit the Thirty-second ward, reported the result of the visit.

Dr. E. A. Wood said that in his ward (the Twenty-sixth), although it was represented as a very much overtaxed ward, he did not feel as deeply concerned as the people of other wards. He said the present Council was not so much to blame, as previous ones, for the present state of things. What evil had been done by the present Council, he said, was not yet apparent; that the evil had been growing for years, and was largely created before annexation.

Mr. F. Kinney thought the only relief to be had lay through secession. He said they had got nothing at all from the city. All their improvements had been paid for by themselves. The only remedy he had to suggest was to assume their position as a borough.

Dr. Wood, being called on to explain what he thought was the cause of the present financial trouble, said he did not believe that anybody except the plunderers who had produced the difficulty could exactly solve it. He opposed going to law, holding the best plan was to refuse to pay taxes, and force the publicans to set upon the offensive. [The proposition was loudly cheered.]

The delegation from Mount Washington was now introduced, and Mr. Marland, one of the delegation, expressed himself in favor of instituting proceedings in divorce.

On motion of Alderman Rorah a committee of five was appointed to attend to raising funds for the purpose of testing the matter judicially. Messrs. Hare, Jones, Hemmire Fiedler and Sutter were appointed.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Kline, Rorah and Burt were also appointed to confer with other wards.

The taxes which are specially obnoxious, were thus set forth:

The tax to liquidate the old city indebtedness, prior to consolidation; the fire and water taxes; also the refusal to be part of the Treasurer to accept personal taxes when tendered at his office.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Mount Washington on Tuesday evening next.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT.

OPINION ON THE MELLON BILL.

The Act in Conflict with the Constitution.

Councils Cannot Delegate Their Powers to a Special Commission--Street Bonds a City Debt--The Question of Appropriations, Etc.

In the District Court, yesterday, Judge White delivered the opinion in the case of Mellon vs. the city of Pittsburgh, involving the constitutionality of the Penn Avenue act. As foreshadowed yesterday, the injunction prayed for was granted, and the commissions created under the Penn Avenue act are held to be special commissions, prohibited by the Constitution. Under this decision, all street improvements not begun before January 1st will have to be stopped, at least until the decision of the Supreme Court can be had. Following is the opinion in full:

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Thomas Mellon filed his bill against the city of Pittsburgh, against James Blackmore, Mayor, and Joseph Negley, controller of said city, and against George Fibley and others, Special Commissioners, to restrain them from proceeding to grade and pave certain streets mentioned in said bill. The Commissioners were elected to the discharge of a set known as the Penn Avenue Improvement Act, and propose proceeding to improve and grade said streets, to borrow money and assess the cost of the improvements upon the properties abutting on said streets, in accordance with the provisions of said act. The plaintiff owns a lot on one of the said streets, the cash value of which he says is about one thousand dollars, and the assessment on the same, it is asserted, will amount to twelve hundred and twenty dollars. He also charges that the provisions of said act are in conflict with the present Constitution of the Commonwealth, and therefore unless the cost thereof should exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars no lien might order the grading, paving and curbing of two or more connecting streets, by one set of Commissioners, shall be imposed without the consent of the owners of property on each street petitioned for the same; and in case the cost of the improvement of each street was to be kept separate and assessed separately on that street.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT SPECIAL.

This is a mere special act for the city of Pittsburgh. There can be no doubt that now, under the new Constitution, the Legislature has no power to pass such an act. The prohibitions on the legislative power contained in section seven of article three prevent such an act. "The General Assembly shall not pass any local or special law (among other things) regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, &c. * * *; authorizing the laying out, opening, altering or making roads, highways, streets or alleys. * * *; incorporating cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any existing offices, or prescribing the powers and duties of officers in counties, cities, &c. * * *; or dividing the city of Allegheny, &c., but laws repealing local or special acts may be passed."

IS THE ACT REPEALED?

Is this act repealed by the new Constitution? There is no section in the new Constitution repealing laws in force at the time of its adoption, and the last paragraph quoted above from Section 7 of Article III, strongly implies that it was not the intention of the framers of that instrument to repeal local or special laws then in force. But it is agreed that Section 2 of the schedule virtually repeals this act, for it provides that "All laws of this Commonwealth at the time of the adoption of this Constitution not inconsistent therewith, and all rights of actions, prosecutions and contracts shall continue as if this Constitution had not been adopted." It is contended that this section, by implication, repeals all laws inconsistent with the new Constitution. It is not, however, a repealing, but a saving section. It is substantially the same as the first section in the schedule of the Constitution of 1790, and was originally adopted, perhaps, under the impression that a new Constitution, without a saving clause, would abrogate all former laws.

But another question arises: admit that the act in question is inconsistent with the new Constitution; yet, if it contains provisions in direct conflict with the new Constitution, how far, if at all, can these provisions be enforced after the adoption of the new Constitution?

CONTRACTS PRESERVED.

Doubtless, the contracts have become vested, they cannot be taken away, and where contracts have been made, they may be enforced, for these are expressly saved by the fourteenth section of of the schedule; and for these purposes the act would remain in full force under the Courts. But can it be used for future improvements? If this act contains provisions in direct conflict with the new Constitution, and it, simply by virtue of its prior birth, have a continuous existence, and be paramount to the Constitution, and, therefore, a special act for the city of Pittsburgh, stand against the Constitution, and, for all things (unless the Legislature choose to repeal it), justify the city of Pittsburgh and its citizens in doing what is prohibited by the Constitution, a law of the Commonwealth to all other citizens? Certainly not.

The question then is, is this act a law for the city of Pittsburgh, to be invoked and applied in the improvements of the streets, since the adoption of the new Constitution?

The new Constitution, according to section 1 of the schedule, took effect "on the first day, not otherwise provided for therein, on the 1st day of January, 1874," and section 2 of the 3d article, directing the improvement of the streets mentioned in plaintiff's bill, and authorizing the appointment of Commissioners for that purpose, was passed March 9th, 1874. In pursuance of that ordinance the commissioners were elected. This, therefore, is a case originating since the adoption of the new Constitution.

Since the passage of this act, and within the last three years, several streets of the city have been graded and paved under its provisions, and the amount of city bonds issued and yet to be issued to complete the streets now improved will amount to about five millions of dollars. Commissioners have been elected in two cases since the first of January, and several others are in contemplation, only awaiting the final decision in this case. The act seems to be in direct conflict in many of its features. But with the wisdom or propriety of the legislation we have nothing to do. Our duty is to pass upon the strictly judicial questions presented by the bill and answer.

THE ACT CREATES SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

Several sections of the new Constitution are referred to as containing provisions of this act. I will take them in their order:

ARTICLE III, SEC. 20—"The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, or to levy taxes or perform any municipal function whatever."

To the common mind, on reading this section, it would seem that the main features of the Penn Avenue act. That act creates a special commission, composed of residents of a certain street in the city, and invests the commission with most important municipal functions. It is, suppose, the object of this section to be wholly prospective, and means that the General Assembly shall not thereafter appoint a special commission for such purpose. But if that were the object of the section, it was entirely unnecessary. The first section of the same Article prohibits all such local or special legislation. It must be presumed that the framers of that instrument had in view by it not any useless repetitions, but that each section has a distinct object in view, and means a distinct object. Besides, the meaning suggested does violence to the plain language of the section. The words "shall not delegate to any assembly shall not appoint a special commission, but shall not delegate certain powers to a special commission. It does not absolutely prohibit the creation of a special commission, nor refer to the mode of the appointment, but to the powers they shall possess.

It is suggested again, that the Penn Avenue act is not a delegation of powers to a special commission; it is a delegation of powers to the city, and the Commissioners are merely the agents of the city, or parts of the municipal machinery established for the exercise of certain municipal functions. This view of the act, however, is not sustained by an examination of its provisions. The commissioners are not the agents of the city. They possess independent powers. The Councils have no control over them, except to demand a bond for the faithful performance of their duty. They are not responsible to the Councils in any respect. The Commissioners alone, without consulting the Councils or any city officer, have the power to determine the kind of pavement, the character of the work, and the time and manner in which it shall be done; the number and amount of bonds to be issued by the Mayor; the negotiation of the bonds and the expenditure of the money, and the levying of the tax, or assessments upon the properties to pay the debt and interest. All of these are municipal functions, and in all these respects the Commissioners are independent of the proper municipal authorities. They are not agents, nor in any sense agents of the city. Neither are they unintelligent officers. They are specially elected by a special purpose, and cease to exist as soon as that interest is subserved. In every sense of the expression they are "a Special Commission." Neither do they derive their powers from any city ordinance. It is true that before a set of Commissioners can be elected for the improvement of any street, the Councils must pass an ordinance directing the improvement and authorizing an election of commissioners. But that ordinance has no power to confer powers on the premises, except to demand a bond as above stated. The Commissioners derive all their powers directly from the act of Assembly. By the express terms of the act the power, estate delegated to the commissioners is not, and to the city. There was no need of this act, to clothe the city with power to make such improvements. The city possessed, by previous acts, all the essential powers contained in this act, except the power to appoint Commissioners, provide for the payment of the same by assessments, payable in annual installments for a series of years.

But, if the act should be construed as giving power to the city to create a special Commission and confer upon it the powers contained in this act, could such a Commission be sustained under the present Constitution? The grading and paving of streets, and the levying of taxes, or assessments upon properties, to pay the cost, is the exercise of the highest and most important municipal functions. Under the Constitution of the Commonwealth, these must be, frequently delegated to municipal corporations. This was so under the old Constitution, and is not forbidden in the new. And in the absence of any constitutional restrictions upon the power, the Legislature or General Assembly might delegate these powers to the City Councils, or to any other body or corporation they might designate. The only limitation or restriction upon the Legislature is contained in the old Constitution. Hence under that Constitution the General Assembly might create a special commission to exercise municipal functions, and might, perhaps, authorize the Councils to create a special commission to exercise the municipal functions. But can this be done under the new Constitution? The section under consideration expressly says, "The General Assembly shall not delegate to any special commission, * * any power to make, supervise or interfere with any municipal improvement. * * * or to levy taxes, or perform any municipal functions whatever. Of course, the General Assembly cannot directly do what is here so plainly and emphatically prohibited. Can they do it indirectly, by authorizing the City Councils to do it? They may authorize the City Councils to make these improvements, and perform these municipal functions; but can they authorize the City Councils to strip themselves of municipal functions, and delegate them to a special commission without the power of revocation or the control over the manner in which they are to be exercised?

I understand this twentieth section of Article 3, as a positive prohibition against municipal functions being exercised by any body, except the regular municipal authorities. A commission, private corporation, or association shall be clothed with power to make, supervise, or interfere with any municipal improvement, or to levy taxes or to perform any municipal function.

Similar commissions have been created by the Legislature for various purposes, all over the State, and especially in the large cities. Many of these were wholly independent of the municipal authorities, and possessed vast powers. They condemned property, made improve streets; to erect bridges; to establish and beautify parks; to erect water works and public buildings, &c., and to borrow money and issue bonds therefor. The grant and exercise of these powers became a fruitful source of corruption, and were not responsible to the people. Public burdens began to press upon the people, and excited their fears that future and greater burdens still might be imposed. Many of these commissions were also in the nature of close corporations, perpetuating themselves, and were not responsible to any power. Public indignation was aroused by the abuses, and were not responsible to any power. Public indignation was aroused by the abuses, and were not responsible to any power. Public indignation was aroused by the abuses